J Trimble, Esq

Vol. 1.2. THE No. 609.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, May 5, 1798.

FOR SALE, the following
Tracts of LAND,
IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY, viz.

EIGHTEEN adjoining Tracts, ſituate from 11 to 15 miles from Pittſburgh, containing from 200 to 235 acres each; two ditto 1 mile from the above, containing 224 acres each; two ditto three-quarters of a mile from the laſt mentioned, containing 235 acres each; two ditto 3 miles from the firſt mentioned Tracts and 18 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 206 acres each—alſo, four adjoining Tracts 26 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 300 acres each.

Theſe Lands are ſituate on the north ſide of the Allegheny river, and were all patented eleven years ago—they are of the firſt rate quality. The terms of ſale will be made known and indiſputable titles given by the ſubſcriber, who will be in Pittſburgh the greater part of the enſuing ſummer.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

April 26, 1798.

Sale of Town Lots.

ON Saturday the fifth day of May next, there will be Sold by Public Vendue at the Old Mingo Town above the mouth of Indian Croſs Creek, the LOTS of a New Town laid out on that well known and beautiful ſpot—Its ſituation on the bank of the Ohio and adjoining Croſs Creek, renders it a valuable place for a Town. A Mill is building up Croſs Creek within about one mile of the Town. Credit will be given for great part of the price.

A. ADDISON.
ISAAC CRAIG.
JOSEPH DORSEY.

April 19, 1798.

WHEREAS in purſuance of an act of general aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, an attachment has been granted by me, the ſubſcriber, one of the juſtices of the peace for the county aforeſaid, againſt a certain John Webſter, late of ſaid county, yeoman, upon which attachment the effects and goods of the ſaid John Webſter in the hands of Jacob Hanſon to the amount of forty Dollars, have been attached. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the ſaid John Webſter to appear on Saturday the 17th of July next, at the houſe of Geo. Williams, in Nobleſburgh, in ſaid county, then and there to diſcover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the directions of the ſaid act.

GEORGE VALLANDIGHAM.

April 16, 1798.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday the 9th day of May next, at the court houſe in the borough of Pittſburgh, one HOUSE & LOT No. 398, ſituate in the borough, bounded by Lot No. 397, on the N. E. and by the Public Square, ſeized and taken in execution as the property of George M'Gunnegle at the ſuit of John Wilkins, Eſq. and to be ſold by me,

JAMES SEMPLE, *Sheriff.*

April 27, 1798.

*** **Boot and Shoe making** carried on by the ſubſcriber, at MECHANICS HALL, on the Bank of the Monongahela, where Gentlemen (of taſte and faſhion) may be well ſerved for ready money only.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

April 27, 1797.

WAS left with ſubſcriber in Moon township, Allegheny county, in November 1796, by a certain Hugh Mulholm, a Colt ſix months old. This is to give notice, that if he, or ſome perſon for him does not come and pay for his keeping and take him away before the 9th of June next, he will be ſold for the expences which may have accrued.

JEREMIAH BANNON.

April 16, 1798.

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PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE

of the Preſident of the United States, to both Houſes of Congreſs, &c.

(Continued from our laſt.)

(No. 2)

Paris, November 8, 1797.

Dear Sir,

WE now encloſe you in thirty ſix quarto pages of cypher, and in eight pages of cyphered exhibits, the ſequel to the details commenced in No. 1. dated the 22d of laſt month, and have the honour to be,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervants.

CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
J. MARSHALL,
E. GERRY.

COL. PICKERING.

October 27, 1797.

About twelve we received another viſit from M. X. He immediately mentioned the great event announced in the papers, and then ſaid, that ſome propoſals from us had been expected on the ſubject on which we had before converſed; that the Directory were becoming impatient and would take a decided courſe with regard to America, if we could not ſoften them. We anſwered, that on that ſubject we had already ſpoken explicitly, and had nothing farther to add. He mentioned the change in the ſtate of things which had been produced by the peace with the emperor, as warranting an expectation of a change in our ſyſtem; to which we only replied, that this event had been expected by us, and would not in any degree affect our conduct. M. X. urged that the Directory had ſince this peace taken a higher and more decided tone with reſpect to us and all other neutral nations than had been before taken; that it had been determined, that all nations ſhould aid them or be conſidered and treated as their enemies. We anſwered that ſuch an affect had already been contemplated by us as probable, and had not been overlooked when we give to this propoſition our decided anſwer, and further that we had no powers to negociate for a loan of money, that our government had not contemplated ſuch a circumſtance in any degree whatever—that if we ſhould ſtipulate a loan, it would be a perfectly void thing, and would only deceive France and expoſe ourſelves. M. X. again expatiated on the power and violence of France: he urged the danger of our ſituation, and preſſed the purpoſe of ſoftening them and of thereby obtaining time. The preſent men he ſaid would very probably not continue long in power; and it would be very unfortunate if thoſe who might ſucceed, with better diſpoſitions towards us, ſhould find the two nations in actual war. We anſwered, that if war ſhould be made on us by France, it would be ſo obviouſly forced on us, that on a change of men peace might be made with as much facility as the preſent differences could be accommodated: we added, that all America deprecated a war with France—but that our preſent ſituation was more ruinous to us than a declared war could be—that at preſent our commerce was plundered unprotected—but that if war was declared, we ſhould ſeek the means of protection. M. X. ſaid, he hoped we ſhould not form a connection with Britain—and we anſwered, that we hoped ſo too—that we had all been engaged in our revolution war, and felt its injuries—that it had made the deepeſt impreſſion on us—but that if France ſhould attack us, we muſt ſeek the beſt means of ſelf defence. M. X. again returned to the ſubject of money: ſaid he, Gentlemen, you do not ſpeak to the point—it is expected that you will offer money. We ſaid we had ſpoken to that point very explicitly, we had given an anſwer. No, ſaid he, you have not—what is your anſwer? We replied—it is no—no—not a ſixpence. He again called our attention to the dangers which threatened our country, and aſked, if it would not be prudent, though we might not make a loan to the nation, to intereſt an influential friend in our favor. He ſaid we ought to conſider what men we had to treat with—that they diſregarded the juſtice of our claims, and the reaſoning with which we might ſupport them—that they diſregarded their own economies—and conndered themſelves as perfectly invulnerable with reſpect to us—that we could only acquire an intereſt by a judicious application of money—and it was for us to conſider whether the ſituation of our country did not require that the means ſhould be reſorted to. We obſerved, that the conduct of the French government was ſuch as to leave us much reaſon to fear, that ſhould we give the money, it would effect no good purpoſe, and would not produce a juſt mode of thinking with reſpect to us. Proof of this muſt firſt be given us. He ſaid, that when we employed a lawyer we gave him a fee, without knowing whether the cauſe could be gained or not—but it was neceſſary to have one, and he paid for his ſervices, whether thoſe ſervices were ſucceſsful or not—ſo in the preſent ſtate of things, the money muſt be advanced for the good offices the individuals were to render, whatever might be the effect of thoſe good offices. We told him there was no parralliel in the caſes—that a lawyer, not being to render the judgment, could not command ſucceſs. He could only endeavour to obtain it—and conſequently we could only pay him for his endeavors—but the Directory could decide on the iſſue of our negociation. It had only to order that no more American veſſels ſhould be ſeized, and to direct thoſe now in cuſtody to be reſtored, and there could be no oppoſition to the order. He ſaid, that all the members of the Directory were not diſpoſed to receive our money—that Merlin, for inſtance was paid from another quarter, and would touch no part of the douceur which was to come from us. We replied, that we had underſtood that Merlin was paid by the owners of the privateers—and he nodded an aſſent to the fact. He proceeded to preſs this ſubject with vaſt perſeverence. He told us that we paid money to obtain peace with the Algerines and with the Indians—and that it was doing no more to pay France for peace. To this it was anſwered, that when our government commenced a treaty with either Algiers or the Indian tribes, it was underſtood that money was to form the baſis of the treaty and was its eſſential article; that the whole nation knew it, and was prepared to expect it as a thing of courſe—but that in treating with France, our government had ſuppoſed that a propoſition ſuch as he ſpoke of, would, if made by us, give mortal offence. He aſked if our government did not know, that nothing was to be obtained here without money? We replied, that our government had not even ſuſpected ſuch a ſtate of things. He appeared ſurpriſed at it, and ſaid, there was not an American in Paris who could not have given that information. We told him that the letters of our miniſter had indicated a very contrary diſpoſition in the government of France—and had repreſented it as acting entirely upon principle, and as feeling a very pure and diſintereſted affection for America. He looked ſomewhat ſurpriſed, and ſaid briſkly to General Pinckney; well, ſir, you have been a long time in France and in Holland; what do you think of it? General Pinckney anſwered, that he conſidered M. X. and M. Y. as men of truth, and of conſequence he could have but one opinion on the ſubject. He ſtated that Hamburgh and other ſtates of Europe were obliged to buy a peace—and that it would be equally for our intereſt to do ſo. Once more he ſpoke of the danger of a breach with France, and of her power which nothing could reſiſt. We told him that it would be in vain for us to deny her power or the ſolicitude we felt to avoid a conteſt with it, that no nation eſtimated her power more highly than America, or wiſhed more to be on amicable terms with her—but that one object was dearer than the friendſhip of France, which [illegible] our national independence—that America had taken a neutral ſtation—ſhe had a right to take it—no nation had a right to force us out of it—that to lend a ſum of money to a belligerent power abounding in every thing requiſite for war but money was to relinquiſh our neutrality and take part in the war—to lend this money under the laſh and coercion of France, was to relinquiſh the government of ourſelves, and to ſubmit to a foreign government impoſed upon us by force—that we would make at leaſt one manly ſtruggle before we thus ſurrendered our national independence—that our caſe was different from that of one of the minor nations of Europe—they were unable to maintain their independence, and did not expect to do ſo—America was a great, and, ſo far as concerned her ſelf-defence, a powerful nation—ſhe was able to maintain her independence—and muſt deſerve to loſe it, if ſhe permitted it to be wreſted from her—that France and Britain had been at war for near fifty years of the laſt hundred, and might probably be at war for fifty years of the century to come—that America had no motives which could induce her to involve herſelf in thoſe wars—and that if ſhe now preſerved her neutrality and her independence, it was moſt probable that ſhe would not in future be afraid, as ſhe had been for four years paſt—but if ſhe now ſurrendered her rights of ſelf government to France, or permitted them to be torn from her, ſhe could not expect to recover them, or to remain neutral in any future war. He ſaid that France had lent us money during our revolution war, and only required that we ſhould now exhibit the ſame friendſhip for her. We anſwered, that the caſes were very different—that America ſolicited a loan from France, and left her at liberty to grant or refuſe it—but that France demanded it from America and left us no choice on the ſubject. We alſo told him there was another difference in the caſes—that the money was lent by France for great national and French objects, but to enable France to extend ſtill further her conqueſts. The converſation continued for nearly two hours—and the public and private advance of money was preſſed and repreſſed in a variety of forms. At length M. X. ſaid that he did not blame us; that our determination was certainly proper, if we could keep it, but he ſhewed decidedly his opinion to be that we could not keep it. He ſaid that he would communicate, as nearly as he could, our converſation to the miniſter, or to M. Y. to be given by him to the miniſter, we are not certain which. We then ſeparated. On the 22d of October, M. Z. a French gentleman of reſpectable character, informed Mr. Gerry, that M. Talleyrand, miniſter of foreign relations, who profeſſed to be well diſpoſed towards the United States, had expected to have ſeen the American miniſters frequently in their private capacities—and to have conferred with them individually on the objects of their miſſion—and had authoriſed M. Z. to make this communication to Mr. Gerry. The latter ſent for his colleagues—and a conferrence was held with M. Z. on the ſubject, in which General Pinckney and General Marſhall expreſſed their opinions, that not being acquainted with M. Talleyrand they could not with propriety call on him, but that according to the cuſtom of France he might expect that of Mr. Gerry, from a previous acquaintance in America. This Mr. Gerry reluctantly complied with on the 23d, and with M. Z. called on M. Talleyrand, who, not being then at his office, appointed the 28th for the interview. After the firſt introduction, M. Talleyrand began the conferrence. He ſaid that the directory had paſſed an arret, which he offered for peruſal, in which they had demanded of the envoys an explanation of ſome parts, and a reparation for others of the Preſident's ſpeech to Congreſs of the 16th of May laſt. He was ſenſible, he ſaid, that difficulties would exiſt on the part of the envoys relative to this demand; but that by their offering money, he thought he could prevent the effect of the arrete. M. Z. at the requeſt of Mr. Gerry having ſtated that the envoys have no ſuch powers; M. Talleyrand replied, they can in ſuch caſe take a power on themſelves; and propoſed that they ſhould make a loan.

Mr. Gerry then addreſſed M. Talleyrand diſtinctly in Engliſh, which he ſaid he underſtood, and ſtated, that the uneaſineſs of the Directory reſulting from the Preſident's Speech, was a ſubject unconnected with the objects of the miſſion: that M. Barras; in his ſpeech to Mr. Monroe, on his recal had expreſſed himſelf in a manner diſpleaſing to the government and citizens of the United States; that the Preſident, as the envoys conceived, had made ſuch [illegible]ations on M. Barras's ſpeech, as were neceſſary to vindicate the honor of the United States—that this was not conſidered by our government as a ſubject of diſpute between the two nations—that having no inſtructions reſpecting it, we could not make any explanations or reparations relating to it—and that M. Talleyrand himſelf was ſufficiently acquainted with the conſtituon of the United States to be convinced of the truth of theſe obſervations. Mr. Gerry further ſtated, that the powers of the envoys, as they conceived, were adequate to the diſcuſſion and an adjuſtment of all points of real difference between the two nations—that they could alter and amend the treaty—or if neceſſary, form a new one—that the United States were anxiouſly deſirous of removing all cauſes of complaint between themſelves and France, & of renewing their former friendſhip & intercourſe on terms which would be mutually honorable and beneficial to the two nations—but on no other terms—that as to a loan, we had no powers whatever to make one; that if we were to attempt it, we ſhould deceive himſelf and the Directory likewiſe, which as men of honor we could not do; but that we would ſend one of our number for inſtructions on this propoſition, if deemed expedient, provided that the other objects of negociation could be diſcuſſed and adjuſted; that as he had expreſſed a deſire to confer with the envoys individually, it was the wiſh of Mr. Gerry that ſuch a conference ſhould take place, & their opinions thus be aſcertained, which he conceived correſponded with him in the particulars mentioned. M. Talleyrand in anſwer ſaid, he ſhould be glad to confer with the other envoys individually, but that this matter about the money muſt be ſettled directly, without ſending to America—that he would not communicate the arret for a week; and that if we could adjuſt the difficulty reſpecting the ſpeech, an application could nevertheleſs go to the United States for a loan. A courier arriving at this moment from Italy, & M. Talleyrand appearing impatient to read the letters, Mr. Gerry took leave of him immediately. He followed to the door, & deſired M. Z. to repeat to Mr. Gerry what he, M. Talleyrand, had ſaid to him. M. Gerry then returned to his quarters with M. Z. took down the particulars of this interview, as before ſtated, ſent for Gens. Pinckney and Marſhall, and read it to them in the preſence of M. Z. who con-

urmed it. Gens. Pinckney and Marshall then desired M. Z. to inform M. Talleyrand that they had nothing to add to this conference, and did not wish that the arret might be delayed on their account.

October 29th.

M. X. again called on us. He said M. Talleyrand was extremely anxious to be of service to us, and had requested that one more effort should be made to induce us to enable him to be so. A great deal of the same conversation which had passed at our former interviews was repeated. The power and the haughtiness of France was again displayed to us. We were told that the destruction of England was inevitable; and that the wealth and arts of that nation would probably forbid America to receive them, in like manner as she had forbid Switzerland to permit the residence in this country of a British Minister. We told him also that we were sensible of the value of peace, and therefore sought it unremittingly, but that it was real peace we sought for, and real peace only which would be desirable.

The sum of his proposition was, that if we would pay by way of fees (that was his expression) the sum of money demanded for private use, the Directory would not receive us; but would permit us to remain in Paris as we now were; and we should be received by M. Talleyrand, until one of us could go to America and consult our government on the subject of the loan. These were the circumstances, he said, under which the minister of Portugal had treated. We asked him if, in the mean time, the Directory would order the American property not yet passed into the hands of the privateersmen, to be restored? He said explicitly, that they would not. We asked him, whether they would suspend further depredations on our commerce? He said they would not: but M. Talleyrand observed, that on this subject we could not sustain much additional injury, because the winter season was approaching, when few additional captures could be made. We told him that France had taken violently from America more than fifteen millions of dollars, and treated us in every respect as enemies, in return for the friendship we had manifested for her; that we had come to endeavour to restore harmony to the two nations, and to obtain compensation for the injuries our country had sustained; and that in lieu of this compensation, we were told that if we would pay twelve hundred thousand livres, we might be permitted to remain in Paris; which would only give us the benefit of seeing the plays and operas of Paris for the winter, that we might have time to ask from our country to exhaust her resources for France, whose depredations would be continued. He again stated, that by this procedure we should suspend a war; and that perhaps within five or six months power might change hands.

We told him that what we wished to see in France was a temper sincere friendly to the United States, and really disposed to do us justice; that if we could perceive this, we might not so much regard a little money, such as he stated to be usual, although we should hazard ourselves by giving it; but that we saw only evidences of the most extreme hostility toward us: war was made upon us so far as France could make it in the present state of things; and was not even proposed, that on receiving our money this war should cease: we had no reason to believe that a possible benefit could result from it; and we desired him to say that we would not give a shilling, unless American property unjustly captured was previously restored, and further hostilities suspended; and that unless this was done, we did not conceive that we could even consult our government concerning a loan; that if the Directory would receive us and commence negociations, and any thing occurred which rendered a consultation of the government necessary, one of us would return to America for that purpose. He said that without this money we should be obliged to quit Paris; and that we ought to consider the consequences: the property of Americans would be confiscated and their vessels in port embargoed. We told him that unless there was a hope of a reconciliation, these evils could not be prevented by us; and the little delay we might obtain would only increase them; that our mission had induced many of our countrymen to trust their vessels in the ports of France, and that if we remained in Paris: that very circumstance would increase the number, and consequently the injury our countrymen would sustain, if France could permit herself so to violate her own engagements and the laws of nations. He expressed a wish, that M. Y. should see us once more. We told him that a visit from M. Y. as a private gentleman, would always be agreeable to us: but if he came only with the expectation that we should stipulate advances of money, without previously establishing a solid and permanent reconciliation, he might save himself the trouble of the application because it was a subject we had considered maturely, and on which we were immoveable. He parted with us, saying, if that was the case it would not be worth while for M. Y. to come. In the evening while Gen. Pinckney and Gen. Marshall were absent, M. Y, and M. X. called, and were invited by Mr. Gerry to breakfast with us the next morning.

October, 30th.

Immediately after breakfast the subject was resumed. M. Y. spoke without interruption for near an hour. He said that he was desirous of making a last effort to serve us, by proposing something which might accommodate the differences between the two nations; that what he was now about to mention had not by any means the approbation of the Directory; nor could M. Talleyrand undertake further than to make from us the proposition to the Directory, & use his influence for its success, that last week M. Talleyrand could not have ventured to have offered such propositions; but that his situation had been very materially changed by the peace with the emperor: by that peace he had acquired in an high degree the confidence of the Directory, and now possessed great influence with that body; that he was also closely connected with Bounaparte and the Generals of the army in Italy; and was to be considered as firmly fixed in his post, at least for five or six months; that under these circumstances he could undertake to offer, in our behalf, propositions which before this increase of influence he could not have hazarded. M. Y. then called our attention to our own situation, and to the force France was capable of bringing to bear upon us. He said we were the best judges of our capacity to resist, so far, as depended on our own resources, and ought not to deceive ourselves on so interesting a subject.—The fate of Venice was one which might befal the United States. But he proceeded to observe it was probable we might rely on forming a league with England. If we had such a reliance it would fail us. The situation of England was such as to compel Pitt to make peace on the terms of France. A variety of operation which made such an effect absolutely certain. To say nothing of the opposition in England to the minister and to the war, an opposition which the fears of the nation would increase; to say nothing of war against England which was preparing in the north; an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, under the command of Buonaparte, spread upon the coast of France, and aided by all the vast resources of his genius, would most probably be enabled to invade England; in which event their government would be overturned; but should this invasion not be absolutely effected, yet the alarm it would spread through the union, the enormous expense it must produce, would infallibly; and would drive them to save themselves by a peace: that independent of this, France possessed means which would infallibly destroy their bank and their whole paper system, He said he knew very well it was generally conjectured that Buonaparte would leave Italy and the army which & conquered under him & which adored him: he assured [us that] nothing could be more unfounded than that conjecture; that Buonaparte had for more than days left Italy for Rastadt to preside over the congress which was formed for adjusting the affairs of the empire.—He said that Pitt himself was so confident of the absolute necessity of peace, that after the naval victory over the Dutch, he had signified his readiness to treat on the same terms he had offered before the action: we could not then rely on the assistance of England. What, he asked, would be our situation if peace should be made with England before our difference with France would be accommodated? But, he continued, if even England should be able to continue the war, and America should unite wth her, it would not be in our power to injure France We might indeed wound her ally; but if we did it would be so much the worse for us —After having stated the dangers attending us, if we should engage in the war, he proceeded to the advantages we might derive from a neutral situation: and insisted at large on the wealth which would naturally flow into our country from the destruction of England —He next proceeded to detail the propositions which are in substance in the paper annexed, marked (A,) except that he insisted that we should engage to use our influence with our government for the loan, he stated expressly, that the propositions were to be considered as made by us; that M. Talleyrand would not be responsible for the success of any one of them; he would only undertake to use his influence with the Directory in support of them. The proposition, he said concerning a suspension of hostilities on the part of France, was one which proceeded entirely from himself; M. Talleyrand had not been consulted upon it; and he could not undertake to say that that gentleman would consent even to lay it before the Directory.—The proposition for an advance to the government of France of as much money as was due from it to our citizens on contract and as might be determined to be due for vessels improperly captured and condemned, was, he said, indispensible: unless we made that it was unnecessary for us to make any other; for the others would not be received. He expatiated on the vast advantages we should derive from delay; it was, he said, absolutely to gain our cause. He returned to the danger of our situation and the policy of making with France any accommodation which France would assent to. Perhaps said he, you believe that in returning and exposing to your countrymen the unreasonableness of the demands of this government, you will unite them in their resistance to those demands: you are mistaken: you ought to know that the diplomatic skill of France and the means she possesses in your country, are sufficient to enable her, with the party in America, to throw the blame which will attend the rupture of the negociations on the Federalists, as you term yourselves, but on the British party, as France terms you; and you may assure yourselves this will be done. He concluded with declarations of being perfectly disinterested; and declared that his only motives for speaking thus freely were his friendship for M. Talleyrand and his wish to promote the interests and peace of the United States. We told him that the freedom with which he had spoken, and which was agreeable to us, would induce us to speak freely also; and for once to accompany our view of the present state of things with a retrospect of the past; that America was the only nation upon earth which felt and had exhibited a real friendship for the Republic of France: that among the empires round her, which were compelled to bend beneath her power and to obey her commands, there was not one which had voluntarily acknowledged her government, or manifested for it, spontaniously. any mark of regard: America alone had stepped forward and given the most unequivocal proofs of a pure and sincere friendship, at a time when almost the whole European world, when Austria, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Sardinia, Holland, and Britain, were leagued against France: when her situation was in truth hazardous, and it was dangerous to hold even friendly intercourse with her, America alone stood forward, and openly and boldly avowed her enthusiasm in favor of the Republic, and her deep and sincere interest in its fate. From that time to the present, the government and people of the United States have uniformly manifested a sincere and ardent friendship for France, & have as they conceive, in no single instance given to this Republic just cause of umbrage: if they have done so, they wish it to be pointed out to them. After the determination of France to break off all regular intercourse with them, they have sent three Envoys extraordinary to endeavour to make such explanations as might produce reconciliation: these envoys are prepared to investigate, and wish to investigate any measures which may have given offence; and are persuaded that they can entirely justify the conduct of their government. To this distant, unoffending, freindly republic, what is the conduct and the language of France? Wherever our property can be found she seizes and takes it from us; unprovoked she determines to treat us as enemies, and our making no resistance produces no diminution of hostility against us; she abuses and insults our government, endeavors to weaken it in the estimation of the people, recals her own minister, refuses to receive ours, and when extraordinary means are taken to make such explanations as may do away misunderstandings, and such alterations in the existing relations of the two counties as may be mutually satisfactory and may tend to produce harmony, the Envoys who bears these powers are not received; they are not permitted to utter the amicable wishes of their country —but, in a haughty stye of a master, they are told that unless they will pay a sum to which their resources scarcely extend, that they may expect the vengeance of France, and like Venice be erased from the list of nations; that France will annihilate the only free republic upon earth, and the only nation in the universe, which has voluntarily manifested for her a cordial and real friendship! What impression must this make on the mind of America, if without provocation France was determined to make war upon us, unless we purchased peace? We could not easily believe that even our money would save us; our independence would never cease to give offence, and would always furnish a pretext for fresh demands.—On the advantages of neutrality it was unnecessary to say any thing: all the efforts of our government were exerted to maintain it; and we would never willingly part with it. With respect to a political connection with Britain, we told him that America had never contemplated it. Whether the danger he represented that government to be in was or was not real we should not undertake to decide: Britain we believe had much reason to wish for peace; and France had much reason to wish for peace also; if peace already existed it would not change the course America would pursue. M. Y. manifested the most excessive impatience: he interrupted us and said, this eloquent dissertation might be true: America might have manifested and he believed had manifested great friendship for France, and had just complaints against her; but he did not come to listen to those complaints. The Minister would, on our request, make for us certain propositions to the Directory: he had stated them to us: and all the answer he wished, yes or no; did we, or did we not solicit the Minister to make the propositions for us? We told him without going further into the discussion, we chose to remark one or two things: they were, that the existing treaties gave to France certain advantages which were very essential; that especially the American coast afforded a protection near two thousand miles in extent to the prizes made by France on her enemies, and refused that protection to the prizes taken from her; that she might be assured, that in case of war these advantages would be lost forever. We also told him we were convinced that France miscalculated on the parties in America: that the extreme injustice offered to our country would unite every man against her. M. X informed us that M. Talleyrand would not consent even to lay this proposition before the Directory without previously receiving the fifty thouand pounds, or the greater part of it.—M. Y. left in writing his propositions and we returned the answer annexed and marked (B.)

November 1st.

It was at length agreed that we would hold no more indirect intercourse with the government.

November 3d.

M. X. called on us, and told General Pinckney and General Marshall (Mr. Gerry not being within) that M. Y. wished once more to see us. We answered, that we should at any time be glad to see M. Y. as a private gentleman: but that if his object was only to repeat his propositions for money, it was perfectly unnecessary to do so; because on that subject it was impossible for us to change the answer we had already given.—We told him further, that we considered it as degrading our country to carry on further such an indirect intercourse as we had for some time submitted to, and had determined to receive no propositions, unless the person who bore them had acknowledged authority to treat with us. He said perhaps that M. Y might have written powers from the minister; and we replied that if he had we should receive his communications with pleasure. He spoke of a probable peace with England, and having requested us to be at home in the afternoon, left us.

About three o'clock he came, and after some conversation, in which we repeated in substance what is stated above, he shewed us a paper, which he said was a copy of a letter prepared for us, by M. Talleyrand. requesting an explanation of the President's speech and which he said would be sent, unless we came into the propositions which had been made us. We wished to take a copy of it, which he declined permitting, saying he was forbidden to allow it. We spoke of the letter coming to us as a measure we had no expectations of preventing; and he said he could not understand that wished it delayed. To which we answered, that the delay of a few days not be desired, unless a hope existed that the Directory might become more friendly to our country. He said that the intelligence had been received from the United States, that if Col. Burr and Mr. Madison had constituted the mission, the differences between the two nations would have accommodated before this time. He added as a fact he was not instructed to communicate, that M. Talleyrand was preparing a memorial to be sent out to the United States, complaining of us as being unfriendly to an accommodation with France. We replied to his intelligence from the United States, that the Minister's correspondents in America took a good deal on themselves, when they undertook to say how the Directory would have received Col. Burr and Mr. M.

diſon; and that with reſpect to the memorial of M. Talleyrand, it would not be eaſy for him to convince our countrymen, that the ſtatements we ſhould make were untrue. If, however, we were confident our conduct would be condemned, M. Talleyrand might be aſſured, that the fear of cenſure would not induce us to deſerved it: but that we ſhould act in a manner which our own judgments and conſciences would approve of; and we truſted we ſhould be ſupported by the great body of candid and honeſt men. In this converſation we ſtated, that America had taken a neutral poſition; that ſhe had faithfully ſought to preſerve it; that a loan of money to one of the beiligerant powers was directly to take part in the war; and that to take part in the war againſt her own judgment and will, under the coercion of France, was to ſurrender our independence.

(To be continued.]

Pittsbrgh, May 5.

FAST DAY.

The President of the United States, by his Proclamation, having appointed Wedneſday next the 9th inſtant, as a day of Humiliation, Faſting and Prayer—it is with great pleaſure we find, that the Citizens of this place intend obſerving it with all the ſolemnity due to the occaſion, and that, Divine Service will be performed at the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, by the Rev. Mr. Semple.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Scull,

IT is rumoured that the Chief Juſtice, now on the circuit of the weſtern counties of this ſtate, is ſcattering the fire-brands of diſcontent and ſedition in his courſe, by openly eſpouſing the cauſe of the French Directory, and reprobating the conduct of our own government.

This report, however unfounded, has cauſed me ſome inquietude, becauſe it will be eagerly embraced by aliens and emiſſaries, for argument, to delude the ignorant and the inconſiderate—it will be no difficult matter to perſuade ſuch characters to believe, that the opinions of the firſt Judge of the commonwealth, a gentleman grown grey in office, and diſtinguiſhed for his talents, can but flow from the pure fountains of wiſdom and truth—untinctured by the prejudices of party animoſity—unbiaſſed by the ſtings of perſonal mortification—uncorrupted by the mania of foreign attachments: and while the credulous and incautious are thus beguiled, others more thoughtful and intelligent may reaſonably conclude, that a proper ſenſe of the dignity of his ſtation—of the ſolemn truſt attached to that ſtation, and the awful reſponſibility in which he ſtands to his country and his God, for the temperate and impartial adminiſtration of that truſt, would reſtrain the Chief Juſtice from mingling in the licentious controverſies and vulgar altercations of the times, and much more from propagating doctrines and opinions, of national import, which do not reſt upon the ſolid grounds of candour and integrity.

To prevent the miſchievous effects of this report, and to diſarm thoſe who wiſh to avail themſelves of it for ſiniſter purpoſes, I will venture to pronounce it a vile calumny—for it ſeems incredible that Judge M'Kean, who ranks among the firſt movers of American Independence, ſhould ſo entirely abandon his own principles, and ſo completely deſert his country, as to bend the willing knee to a foreign domination, and become the infamous advocate of a cauſe rotten to the bone—It is impoſſible that any man of the Judge's underſtanding, ſhould hazard his name, his fame, and his fortunes, in the deſperate defence of a band of uſurpers, who diſgrace their ſpecies, and have brought reproach upon the human race—who have long ſince renounced the laudible motives, which gave birth to the French revolution—who have long ſince diſcarded all ſenſe of religion!—every obligation of morality!—every principle of honor, and every impulſe of humanity—who have diſſeminated their deſtructive doctrines, and carried their frightful devaſtations over the faireſt portion of the world—who have ſhook the foundations of ſocial order, throughout the continent of Europe, and having plundered the neighbouring nations, until no ſpoils are left to ſatisfy their luſts, now caſt their rapacious views to our diſtant ſhores, and ſeek to extort baſe bribes from us, as the price of peace. I pourtray ſtrongly, Mr. Scull, but with ſtrict regard to truth, the colourings of my pen may be vivid but the picture is fairly drawn. Is it poſſible then, that the enlightened Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, the truſtee of order and morality, the guardian of religion and the laws, with ſuch ſtubborn facts before his eyes, ſhould liſp a breath to juſtify a band of free-booters, who live by the ſword—who ſubſiſt on blood and plunder—who delight in carnage and deſolation, and at this moment anticipate the dreadful period, when violence and rapine ſhall fail to ſupport a government, founded in terror and maintained by coercion; and the monſtrous fabric tumbling into pieces, will bring perdition upon the heads of its authors, and avenge the wrongs and the injuries, which have been inflicted on mankind, by degenerate France.

No, Mr. Scull, we have arrived at a ſtate of things too ſerious for trifling—The queſtion is brought home to every American boſom—ſhall we preſerve our dear bought independence at every hazard, or become the miſerable dependents of a foreign power—this is no queſtion of federaliſm or anti-federaliſm—of ariſtocrat or democrat—but whether we ſhall continue freemen or become ſlaves—whether we ſhall govern ourſelves, or be governed by a foreign nation, whoſe language we do not even underſtand—and which has already threatened us with the fate of Venice, inhumanly partitioned and baſely bartered to the Emperor of Germany.

In times like theſe, the Chief Juſtice will be too circumſpect to utter an equivocal ſentiment, his pulſe muſt beat ſtrong with true Americaniſm, and the ſlander in queſtion, has been generated in the wicked brain of ſome foreign incendiary, ſome apoſtate American, or venal emiſſary, who fearing the public indignation, might anticipate the tardy ſteps of regular juſtice, and burſt upon his head, has contrived to palm it upon the Judge, to ſecure to it currency and countenance, while he meditates on further miſchiefs in ſecrecy and in ſafety.

AMERICANUS.

Entered with the ſubſcriber,

one of the Wood rangers for Allegheny County, as a ſtray, an Iron grey mare with a ſorrel volt, about 5 years old, 13 hands high, a natural trotter, ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come prove property, and take her away.

JOHN BELL.

May 2, 1798.

Notice.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Brown, *late of Robinſon run, Allegheny County, deceaſed, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle their accounts—And all thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring forward their accountes legally atteſted for ſettlement, at William Cannon's ſen. in Cannonſburg, on the 23d and 24 of May, when the Adminiſtratrix will attend, and at houſe of James Ewing, Eſq. the Monday following.*

JANE BROWN, Admx.

May 2, 1798.

CAUTION.

Whereas the ſubſcriber of Allegheny *county, has given to a certain John Curry the following Notes, viz. one for fifteen dollars due in September next, another for 14 dollars due in March 1799. And as they are taken fraudulently intends not to pay them until compelled by law.*

JAMES BURNSIDE.

Pittſburgh, May 2, 1798.

Whereas, John Taylor, of *Mount Pleaſant Townſhip, Weſtmoreland County, and State of Pennſylvania, obtained five bonds from us for payment of land, bearing date March the 9th, 1797, four bonds one hundred pounds each and 71 pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix pence the laſt, the firſt due May the firſt 1799 and ſo on Annually until paid. This is to forwarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on them, as we are determined not to pay until he makes a ſufficient title agreeable to contract.*

JOHN & ANDREW BRINCKER.

May 1, 1798.

APRIL 19th, 1798,

AT *a meeting of the Land Officers, purſuant to a commiſſion under the leſs ſeal of the State, and under the Governor's ſignature, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1795, and in conformity to the Governor's inſtructions of the 2nd of September in the ſame year.*

Reſolved, That all the ISLANDS not appropriated in the Rivers Allegheny and Ohio ſhall be forthwith ſurveyed and returned into the Surveyor General's Office, and that the ſaid Officers ſhall proceed to ſell the ſame by Public Sale to the higheſt and beſt bidder at the Town of Pittſburgh, on Monday the 16th day of July next at the hour of ten in the forenoon; & the Secretary of the Land Office is requeſted to give Public Notice thereof, at leaſt ſix weeks in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and in one of the Philadelphia Newſpapers.

By order of the Board.

JOHN HALL, Sec. Land-Office.

A GENTLEMAN will leave this place on the 15th inſtant in a Keel Boat for New-Orleans. Perſons deſirous of either Paſſage or Freight, may apply at Mr. Marie's.——

A good Saddle Horſe for ſale, or will be exchanged for Flour or Whiſkey. Apply as above.

Pittſburgh, May 3, 1798.

THE *Collectors of Militia Fines in Allegheny County, will prepare for final adjuſtment of their accounts, and attend for that purpoſe at my houſe in Pittſburgh on the firſt Monday in July next.*

PRESLEY NEVILL.
Brig. Inſp.

May 1ſt, 1798.

List of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office at Greenſburgh, April 12, 1798.

JOHN ALLEN, Thomas Alexander; Samuel Bredin; David Brown; George Buyer; Thomas Blair; Archibald Black; William Bready; B. Colhoun; Alexander Craig; Thomas Campbell; John Davis; W. Davis; Alexander Dunbar; Samuel Douglaſs; John Edger; Michael Ferral; John Fox; John Fiſh; James Fulton; David Forringin; Thomas Guinan; Noah Grand; John Gilmore; William Hays; John & Samuel Holtze; William Joice; Thomas Joubert; Alexander Johnſton; Charles James; Samuel Kilpatrick; James Kirker; John Leonard; John Lorimore; John Law; Chriſtopher Lovinger; David Mead; Allen M'Comb; William Martin; Col. George Morgan; Peter M'Anulty; James Nath; James Parker; Henry P. Pearſon; Andrew Price; Thomas Painter; Jeremiah Smith; George Shnerly; John Savory; Steel Sample; Samuel Sterling; John Robb; John Ralſton; Joſhua Rhannels; John Reed; Andrew Robinſon; Daniel Renkin; Henry Ruſſell; Joſeph Ruſſell; William Rankin; William G. Thompſon; David Thompſon; Daniel Thompſon; William Trumbull; James Updegraff; Mary Ann White; Richard Williams; James Wilſon; Alexander Wilſon; Hugh Wallace.

For Sale,

ONE *undivided third part of 5000 acres of Land, ſituate on Big Beaver, about 15 miles from the Ohio. Thoſe lands are held by warrant and ſettlement. The quality of thoſe lands are of a ſuperior kind. For terms apply to ISAAC GREGG, Pittſburgh, or to R. H. MORRIS, Philadelphia.*

May 1, 1798.

SYLVANUS.

IS *a NEW TOWN laid out on the eaſt branch of Neſhannock creek, three miles from the confluence of the ſaid branch and Otter creek, up to which place large canoes can come, if means be found to aſcend the rapids of Neſhannock. One hundred and eighty lots are laid off, ſeventy of which are ſold. The ſituation of this place for a country town is perhaps equal to any other ſpot in this country; there are five good ſprings within about eighty perches of the public ſquare, two of which are in the Town; a good mill ſtream within a mile, on which it is expected three griſt mills will be erected this ſummer and next, the fartheſt not two miles and an half. Sylvanus is about 20 miles from the ſtate line, 35 miles from the mouth of Big Beaver, and 55 miles from Pittſburgh. Lots are ſold for ſix pounds five ſhillings clear of quit-rent, or for one dollar ſubject to that ſum yearly for ever—the people under no obligation to build. The high probability of its being a ſeat of juſtice in a ſhort time, induces the proprietor to engage, that if it be not as ſuch eſtabliſhed before the firſt day of May 1802 he will return every perſon their money with intereſt; but to prevent unneceſſary paying and repaying he wiſhes to receive no money until ſuch time as the certainty thereof be known.—Out-Lots will be occaſionally ſubjoined at a moderate price ſubject to a dollar per acre yearly.—A ſtraight line from Preſque' Iſle to Pittſburgh will paſs through Meadville and this place.*

BENJAMIN STOKELY.

Coolſpring, April 23, 1798.

A draft of ſaid Town may be ſeen at Mr. William M'Milan's in Pittſburgh.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, April 21.

From Europe.

Captain Howland from Amſterdam ſailed March 14. The lateſt news from Paris, informed that our Envoys ſtill remained without being received by the Directory, or a proſpect of reception. French troops had marched into Holland for the purpoſe of inforcing a mandate for the ſeizure of Britiſh goods—which the Dutch had not executed.—The Batavians evince diſatisfaction at French meaſures. It was not expected in Holland, that France would ever attempt the invaſion of England; all the mighty preparations it was imagined with a deſign to frighten the Engliſh into their terms of peace.

NORFOLK, April 12.

Thurſday laſt arrived in Hamilton Roads, the Thetis Britiſh Frigate, Capt. Cochrane from a cruize. Capt. C. ſpoke a ſhip from London bound to Baltimore, out 52 days, the captain of which informed him in a poſitive manner, that the American Commiſſioners were arrived in London—and that all the veſſels to this country were to rendezvous at the Mother Bank, for the purpoſe of ſailing under a convoy, which was granted to American trade by the Britiſh Cabinet.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

The following motion was made on Wedneſday in the Senate—

"Reſolved, That a Committee be appointed to conſider whether any and what proviſion ought to be made by law, for removing from the Territory of the United States, ſuch *aliens born*, not entitled by the conſtitution and laws thereof, to the rights of citizenſhip, as may be dangerous to its peace and ſafety;—and providing for returns to be made of aliens that ſhall be landed from any veſſel which ſhall arrive in any of the ports of the United States, & that permits be granted to ſuch as ſhall be ſuffered to reſide therein—and to report by bill or otherwiſe."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated 22d April, 1798.

"As to our political appearance we have not looked or felt ſo well for two years back. Since the communications have been made public, there ſeems to be but one ſentiment in this quarter. We may poſſibly have ten or a dozen headſtong fools or bribed knaves that may yet juſtify one of the moſt corrupt and abandoned governments, if it may be called a government, that ever exiſted. But theſe Fools & Knaves at preſent have judgment enough to keep out of ſight."

Yeſterday the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States went into a Committee of the whole on the bill for newly organizing and diſciplining the Militia of the United States, and made ſome progreſs therein. The bill for providing an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States was read the third time and paſſed 42 to 26. Some other buſineſs was done, which will appear in courſe.

SKETCH OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States went into a Committee of the whole on the bill providing for the expenſes of the military eſtabliſhment for the year 1798. The ſeveral items were generally filled agreeable to the eſtimate of the Secretary of War, without debate, except in the caſe of the Quarter Maſter's Department. It was propoſed by Mr. Harper, to fill up the blank with 200,000 dollars—by Mr. Gallatin, with 150,000. The firſt was negatived and the latter carried. The committee of the whole went through the bill—the houſe took up the amendments, agreed to them, and ordered the bill to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Valuable LANDS weſt of the OHIO,

FOR SALE.

FOUR Thouſand Six Hundred acres of Land of the firſt quality, on the Ohio river, in one body, are offered for Sale by the ſubſcriber, attorney in fact for Robert Troup, Eſq. of the city of New York. The above land is well known by the name of the Weege Townſhip, bounds on the river Ohio between ſix and ſeven miles, and on the waters of M'Mahen's creek and the Weege creek, and there is very good mill ſeats in the townſhip. Alſo, for Sale, Eight Thouſand Three Hundred acres of Land, by the ſubſcriber, attorney in fact for William Hill, of the city of New York, merchant, in ſeveral tracts.

No.	T.	R.	
1	6	3	1920 acres, 2 miles from the river Ohio, timbered with ſugar tree, aſh, hickory, oak, &c.
2	6	3	
5	6	3	
2	8	3	1280 acres on the water, of Short creek, timber oak, aſh, hickory, ſugar, maple, poplar, button and white wood.
24	8	3	
12	9	2	1280 acres and three quarters, three quarters of a mile from the Ohio, on the eaſt and weſt line of the ſeven ranges.
18	9	2	
14	2	3	260 acres, on the Ohio, nearly all bottom, known by the name of the Buck Hill Bottom.
	5	1	3300 acres in one body on the river Ohio, and on the waters of Will's and Iſland creeks.

The terms for any of the above land will be moderate, particularly to perſons who take a large body. The whole will be ſold in tracts ſo reaſonably ſmall as may accommodate purchaſers. Perſons inclining to purchaſe may receive the neceſſary information by applying to the ſubſcriber at M. Thomas Edginton's, lower end of Holliday's Cove—when not there at Wheeling.

DANIEL M'ELHERAN.

February 5, 1798.

The Famous Horfe

DRAGON,

WILL cover mares the enfuing at the fubfcribers ftable in Pitt townfhip, at the low rate of Three Dollars and One Buſhel of Oats the feaſon, the oats to be brought with the mare at her firſt coming. Grain will be taken in payment at the market price, if delivered by the firſt day of October next. Dragon is a beautiful bright bay, 16 hands high, riſing 7 years old, fit for either ſaddle or geers, he is of the Cheſter ball breed. Due attendance will be given by

DAVID IRWIN.

March 13, 1798.

N. B The above horſe was advertiſed to ſtand on the Coal Hill by Melcher Beltzhoover

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TAKEN up adrift on the upper end of Hamilton's Iſland, among a parcel of drift wood, early laſt winter, a ſmall FLAT. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in one month from this date, or ſhe will be ſold.

JOHN BARNS.

Hamilton's Iſlanld 16, 1798.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails

FOR SALE,
Wholeſale and Retail, by
ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 13, 1797.

AUCTION.

WILL be offered for ſale by Public Auction, on the 10th of May next, in Pittſburgh, that valuable and commodious STONE HOUSE and LOT, ſituate in Second ſtreet, adjoining Gen. Gibſon, the property of John Holker, Eſq. The Houſe is well calculated for public buſineſs in any department. One half of the purchaſe money will be required at the time of ſale, the payment of the balance made eaſy for the purchaſer. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given.

STEEL SEMPLE,
for John Holker, Eſq.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1798.

FURRS, for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a quantity of Furrs, viz. Beaver, Racoon and Wild Cat, which he will ſell reaſonable for caſh. He has alſo for ſale a quantity of beſt Senecca Oil.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1797.

David Wallace,

t his Store next door to the corner of Market and Front ſtreets, lately occupied by William Wuſthoff and Co. has juſt received and is now opening for ſale a neat aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

ſuitable to the approaching feaſon, amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE and refine broadcloths
Caſſimers and caſſinets
Marſeilles and other fancy waiſtcoating
Velvets, thickſetts and cords
India nankeens and clouded ditto
Seven-eighth and yard wide Iriſh linens and checks
Ladies and gentlemen's ſilk and ſilk and cotton ſtockings
Worſted and cotton ditto
India muſlins
4-4, 5 4 and 6-4 book and jaconet muſlin
Tamboured and plain ditto
Bandano and other ſilk handkerchiefs
Gentlemen's wrought muſlin ditto
Linen and muſlin pocket ditto
Cottons, calicoes and chintzes, a great variety
Ribbons, ſilk, twiſt, thread, &c. &c.

Alſo, an aſſortment of Glaſs and Queens Ware—all of which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh.

Pittſburgh, March 2, 1798.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribe either by bond, note or book account, ars deſired to make payment by the firſt day of May next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery. I hope no perſon will allow himſelf any longer indulgence, as this notice originates from my preſſing neceſſity.

STERLING JOHNSTON.

M'Kee's Port, April 17, 1798.

Notice.

ALL perſon having any claims againſt the eſtate of Bartholomew Dennis, deceaſed, of Allegheny County, and Fayette townſhip, are requeſted to bring them forward legally atteſted; and thoſe who ſtand indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment before the fifteenth of May next; at which time the accounts unſettled will be put into the hands of proper officers, for recovery without diſcrimination.

ROBERT POTTER, } Anmrs.
Wm. FIFE. }

April 13, 1798.

N. B. The place of ſettlement at the uſe of Robert Potter.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable patented Tract of Land, ſituate at the mouth of Pine creek, and extending along the eaſtern bank of the Allegheny river nearly one mile, containing 540 acres, with allowance. This tract affords ſome good meadow ground, and excellent upland. There is a choice mill ſeat upon the creek, and abundance of ſaw timber, eſpecially white pine, very convenient. For terms enquire of STEEL SEMPLE, Eſq. Pittſburgh.

January 23, 1798.

WHEREAS the property of William and James Tate has been lately ſeized by virtue of an attachment iſſued by me at the ſuit of John Walker. Therefore, notice is hereby given to their creditors, that they appear at my houſe in Elizabeth townſhip, Allegheny county, on the 30th of this inſtant, then and there to exhibit and make proof of their demands againſt them as the aw directs.

HENRY WESTBwY.

April 9, 1798.

General Caution.

WHEREAS, we the ſubſcribers late of Fayette County, having given to a certain WILLIAM WELSH, of Allegheny county, the following notes, viz one for 50 dollars, to be paid in Caſtings and Iron againſt the 11th May 1798, another for a 100 dollars, to be paid on Chriſtmas following; another for 50 dollars in Potmettle and Iron, payable againſt the 11th of May next; another for 50 dollars caſh againſt Chriſtmas following; alſo another for 100 Dollars caſh, payable Chriſtmas, 1799. As the ſubſcribers are ſenſible the notes are taken by fraud, intend not to pay them until compeled by law.

JOHN & JAMES CARMICLE.

April, 12 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 8th inſtant, an apprentice boy named WILLIAM MEEK, about 16 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, pretty well proportioned in his make, of a dark complexion, features tolerably good, dark hair which he commonly wears queued, is very talkative and fond of company, had on and took with him a new fur hat of a cinnamon or brown coular, a ſailors jacket and overalls of nankeen, nearly new, a ſtuff coloured broad clothcoat, one ſhirt, one pair homeſpun cottontrowſers ſtriped blue and white, one pairyarn ſtockings, one pair of coarſe ſhoes.

Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges by applying to Mr. John Irwin, in Pittſburgh, or directing any jailor to whom ſaid boy may be delivered to exact ſaid reward and charges on delivering ſaid boy to his maſter.

JAMES BROWN.

Big Spring, Cumberland county,
April, 2, 1708. 6t.

William Davis,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS removed his Shop to Market ſtreet, where he carries on the above buſineſs as uſual. He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to ſolicit a continuance of their favours—He has on hand an excellent aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Boots and Shoes of the beſt quality, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Gentlemen can be furniſhed with the beſt materials, and have them made up and finiſhed in the moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice, He will thankfully receive any orders and pay a prompt attention to them,

*** Wanted three Journeymen to the above buſineſs, to whom the higheſt wages and beſt employment will be given.

Pittſburgh, March 15, 1797.

THE COLT
A

RISING three years old, will cover twenty mares only, the enſuing ſeaſon at MORGANZA, Forks of Chartiers, Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, at Twenty Dollars each, and 3/9 per week paſturage.

Next ſummer A will be ſent back to Proſpect in New Jerſey, where he was bred; and where his pedigree is well known.

The firſt applicants in perſon, or by poſt, to the Canonſburgh poſt office, or otherwiſe addreſſed to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the preference.

A is of the firſt race blood in England; a ſilver bay, with black mane, tail, legs, and hoofs, and beautiful blaze—He is 15 hands high and upwards, and his figure and action perfect. His pedigree duly authenticated, ſhall be given to thoſe who ſend mares to him, and certificates of his having covered them.

GEORGE MORGAN.

Morganza, February 5, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has purchaſed of General Waſhington his Land on the Great Kenhawa, viz. 23216 acres, which he is willing to ſell or leaſe ſo as to make it advantageous to the buyer or leaſer. The land needs no recommendation, as the quality is ſuppoſed to be equal to any in the United States. The terms of ſale or leaſe will be made known by applying at Kenhawa Court Houſe or Point Pleaſant, where myſelf or agent will attend.

JAMES WELCH.

February 15, 1798.

Giffin and Thorn,

CABINET MAKERS.

MOST reſpectfully informs their cuſtomers and the public in general, that they carry on the above Buſineſs in its various branches, and in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, in the ſhop formerly occupied by Robert Giffin, in Wood ſtreet. between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

They flatter themſelves, as they have now on hand a large aſſortment of imported wood, and of the fineſt colours, that they will pleaſe thoſe who favour them with their cuſtom. Country produce will be taken in payment.

Pittſburgh, February 8, 1798.

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and fifty lots of an excellent quality in the new Town of NEWCASTLE, laid out on Shenango, at the mouth of Great Neſhanock; the ſituation is agreeable and healthy, and well calculated for a Town; the Shenango is navigable to within 25 miles of the lake, and is expected goods can be had at this place from the lake much cheaper than from Philadelphia, it is expected a new county will ſhortly be laid off between Allegheny county and the ſtate line, of which this place will be the center. The roads from Pittſburgh to Caikuſka & from Georgetown to Meadville interſects at this place—From the fertility of the ſoil the conveniency of water carriage, and its centricity for public buſineſs, this place muſt certainly become a place of conſiderable trade it is expected a Grift and Saw mill, will be ready to go by the fall, on the ſame Tract Tickets may be had at ſix dollars each, of John Wilkins, Eſq. Mr. Alexr M'Laughlin and Wm. Steel merchants, in Pittſburgh; Thos. Stokeley, Eſq. Waſhington, & Mr. Truby, Greensburgh—the drawing to commence 12th June next. An indiſputable title will be given for ſaid lots by

WILIAM ELLIOT.
JOHN C. STEWART.

Neſhanock, April 10 1798.

LANDS IN NEW-CONNECTICUT.

THE Lands in New-Connecticut, laying ſouth of Lake Erie, and weſt of Pennſylvania, having been ſurveyed and divided, the ſubſcriber has for ſale, to actual Settlers only, Lands in the following towns, viz. ——In No. 5, in the 1ſt range, lying on the Pennſylvania line, and within one mile of ſettlements: In No. 4, in the 2d range, adjoining the town in which is the Salt-Spring: In No. 5, in the 6th range, which is near the Great Road laid out and to be cut the enſuing ſeaſon, from the Salt Spring, north, to the Lake. Each of the the above mentioned towns, is within four miles of the boatable waters of the Ohio, and leſs than ſeventy miles from Pittſburgh. The ſubſcriber (with others) propoſes to carry on ſettlements in theſe towns, this ſpring, and will himſelf be upon the lands, in the months of May and June next. In No. 13, in the 1ſt range, which is the North Eaſt corner town in the Tract, is near to Preſquille, and lies upon the Coneaught Creek; and in No. 8, in the 7th range. A road is alſo laid out from the Eaſt line of the Territory, thro' the two laſt mentioned towns, to the town of Cleveland, at the mouth of the Cayahoga river, and will be opened early the enſuing ſummer. In No. 13, in the 3d, range, which lies upon the Lake, and No. 6, in the 10th range, upon a Creek that empties into the Cayahoga.—Alſo a number of lots lying in the four beſt towns as ſelected by the Surveyors.——That of New-Connecticut which is purchas'd of the Indians and ſurveyed, contains about 120 towns, of five miles ſquare; and it is generally acknowledged to be of a better quality, than any tract of land of equal extent in the Nothern States. The ſituation is favorable—It is veꝑ well watered, and the waters have been ſhroved to be excellent.—It is leſs than four aundred miles from Connecticut, and there tre a number of ſettlements already upon the Land—The title is unqueſtionable, and he price to firſt ſettlers will be low.—— The ſubſcriber believes, from the preſent information, that the quality, and certainly the ſituation of his Lands, is as good as that of any part of the Territory. A ſmall proportion only of the purchaſe money will be required at the ſale, and within Six months, and the remainder on a convenient credit; but undoubted ſecurity muſt be given when the Lands are conveyed.

URIEL HOLMES, Jun.

Litchfield, March 15th, 1798.

N. B. The ſubſcriber will be at Pittſburgh ſome time between the 5th and 10th of May next. U. H. jr.

Treaſury Department,

MARCH 19, 1798.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of October, 1798, to the 30th day of September, 1799, both days inclufive, at the places and within the diſtrict hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſewago, at Niagara, at Preſqu'ille, ate Michilimackinac, at Fort Franklin, at Pittſburgh, at Le Bœuf, at Cincinnati, at Grenville, at Picque Town and Lormie's Store, at Fort Wayne, at Fort Defiance, at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami river to Lake Erie, at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabaſh, at Maſſac, at any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River, at any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſippi below the mouth of the River Ohio to the Southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, & within the ſaid State, at Knoxville, Tellino Block Houſe, and at all other poſts in the State of Tenneſſee, at at any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the River Miſſiſippi, below the Southern boundary of the State of Tenneſſee, to the Southern boundary of the United States.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe at the poſts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey,
One quart of ſalt two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of ſoap one pound of can. dles. } per hundred rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during ſaid term, be ſufficient for the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſewago, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the ſother poſts, for term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame be required. It is to be underſtood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The priviledge is reſerved to the United States of requiring that none of the ſuplies which may be furniſhed under the propoſed contract, ſhall be uſed, until the ſupllies which have or may be furniſhed under the contract now in force have been conſumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

Philadelphia, March 27, '98.

TO BE RENTED,
For one or more years, and poſſeſſion given immediately,

TWO convenient HOUSES in M'Kees Port, each having a good kitchen, cellar, garden and ſtable, one on the Diamond, the other known by the ſign of the Croſs Keys. For terms apply to ANDREW IRWIN, living at John Finley's, Eſq.

pril 3, 1798.

A Young Lad,

OF about 14 or 16 years of age, is wanted by the ſubſcriber, as an apprentice to the Cooper Trade.

JOHN SMUR.

Pittſburgh, April 17, 1798.

Half a Dollar Reward.

FOR apprehending Samuel Rollins an indented ſervant, who ran away from his maſter on the 6th inſt.—He is about nineteen years of age, of a fair complexion, and is of a ſmall ſtature for his age.—Whoever will deliver him to the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling in Verſailes townſhip Allegheny county, ſhall receive the above reward only.

ANTHONY ROLLINS.

April 11, 1798.

BY virtue of ſundry executions to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue at my houſe, near the market, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Saturday the 12th May, a valuable and general aſſortment of Patent & other Medicines, ſundry books on Anotomy, Phyſic, Surgery, Hiſtory, Novels, Pamphlets and Blank Books, alſo, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the property of Doctor Richard Murray, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM GRAY, Conſtable.

April 16, 1798.